

## The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY,  
OFFICE: 101 EAST MAIN STREET,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES-CITY DELIVERY.  
Delivered in any part of the city  
and Man-  
chester by carriers at 12 cents per week.

Persons desiring the TIMES delivered at  
their homes can secure it by postal card, re-  
quest or letter through telephone No. 549.  
When delivery is irregular immediate com-  
plaint should be made to the office. The ad-  
dress may be changed as desired, if notice be  
taken in all cases to mention the old and  
new address.

MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID.

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1 year ..... \$5.00  
6 months ..... 2.50  
3 months ..... 1.25  
1 month ..... .50

WEEKLY:  
1 year ..... \$1.00  
6 months ..... .50  
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25¢ Reading notices in reading-room type,  
15 cents per line. Nonpareil leaded, 12 cents  
per line.

ANNUAL SALES, LEGAL NOTICES, AND AN-  
NOUNCEMENTS \$1 per inch each in  
section.

Rejected communications will be re-  
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SpeciaL CONTRACT furnished on ap-  
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Remittances should be made by draft,  
checks, postoffice orders, or registered letters,  
payable to

THE TIMES COMPANY,

Richmond, Va.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

ENTERPRISE RECOGNIZED.

The TIMES felt that it was present-  
ing a good newspaper to the public yesterday,  
it was not aware that the demand for  
it would be as great as was shown from the  
time its first sheet appeared on the streets  
until later in the morning, when every copy  
had been sold.

This only goes to show again that the peo-  
ple of Virginia and Richmond know what  
genius their paper is, and know how to  
show their appreciation of it.

With no advance blade of trumpets, or  
advertisement, THE TIMES was issued in a  
six-page number, nearly two of the supple-  
mentary pages being devoted to a terse re-  
view of the new industries of the Common-  
wealth. No news matter was crowded out  
to make room for this feature, but the city  
and state, the country and the world, all  
had their complete treatment in the parts of  
the paper where our readers are accustomed to  
seeing them. To its representatives in  
all parts of Virginia a number of extra  
copies were sent to meet the wishes of their  
localities.

THE TIMES regrets that its large extra  
edition, of two thousand copies in addition  
to the regular number, failed to supply the  
unprecedented demand, and possibly some of those who wished extra copies of the articles  
relating to Virginia's boom may be satisfied  
by reading them in the WEEKLY, which is issued  
this morning.

Next time a double supply of extra copies  
will be printed.

A RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL.

Nothing has done more to establish an in-  
telligent and reasonable modus vivendi be-  
tween the public at large and railroads than judiciously prepared railroad com-  
mission legislation. Numerous complaints by  
aggrieved shippers have been heard and  
settled to their satisfaction, and numerous  
complaints of supposed grievances have, upon investigation by an impartial tribunal,  
been exploded and dismissed. The establish-  
ment, however, of a railroad com-  
mission with extreme and arbitrary powers,  
intended at the outset, not to subserve the  
ends of justice, but to effect a practical con-  
fiscation of the property of bond-side investors,  
has produced distressing conflicts and  
intricate and intrinsic difficulties of  
railroad rates are such that the most cleft-  
men, having made them the study of years,  
have been astounded at the logical and ir-  
responsible results, which at first sight appear  
inconsistent with natural justice.

The learning on this subject is in a pro-  
cess of evolution, and any legislation based  
on the supposition that railroad rates are  
controlled by law easily to be understood  
and are framed only to gratify the taste of the  
public, will fall short of the ends of justice.  
The most that can properly be done is to es-  
tablish a commission where a full and fair  
hearing may be had, with an appeal to the  
courts. The intelligent management of a  
railroad involves the greatest consideration  
for the interests of its patrons. The rail-  
roads, not less than the shippers, will welcome  
a justly balanced tribunal where con-  
troversies, often growing out of conditions  
absolutely beyond the control of either party,  
may be heard and determined; but it  
would be grossly unjust to presuppose that  
all cases of complaint against railroads are  
justifiable, or that real burdens borne by  
the shipper may be removed at will by a  
traffic manager. Let the legislation be  
framed in such wise as to throw full, clear  
light on the subject.

CRIME IN CONNECTICUT.

There appeared recently in the New York  
Times a statement of crimes committed the  
past year in Connecticut, which would be  
incredible without the stamp of official au-  
thority. It seems that in the land of  
steady habits, so famous for its seeming in-  
dustries and institutions of learning, and so  
justly entitled to respect in many directions,  
an average of one person to less than  
one hundred inhabitants is the proportion of  
the criminal class in a single year. Of  
the whole number, 7,459 of this formi-  
table list, only 1,744 are stated to  
have been habitually intemperate; so  
that we are forced to the conclusion that  
John Barleycorn is to be held responsible to  
a very limited extent for crime in Connecti-  
cut, as might have been inferred from its  
well-known temperance principles, but how  
shall we dispose of the other horn of the  
dilemma presented in the fact that so many  
sober men should have committed so many  
crimes.

The statement referred to almost baffles  
speculation, but it really looks as if the early  
industry of Connecticut, the manufacture of  
wooden nutmegs, had caused a moral de-  
terioration which has been transmitted from  
generation to generation, and can now be re-  
traced by nothing weaker than the iron  
bars of a prison. But should this unhappy  
state of things lead us to plume ourselves on  
our superior virtue and the rarity of crime in  
the South, and need we be surprised that  
our New England friends have seized with  
so much avidity on the single case of Fanz in  
Mississippi, and when they point to the law-  
lessness of the brutal mob which persecuted  
him, we would remind them that probably  
on that very day, the daily average commit-  
ment to jail of twenty criminals was being  
made in Connecticut.

Let us give all credit to that State for its  
prompt treatment of the wicked, for with  
the arrest of so many of the criminal classes,  
incredibly itself shrinks from a doubt that  
any go free, but with so formidable an array  
may we not properly invoke her charitable  
judgment, and ask in justice that she will  
cleanse her own sins before she will, at  
least, cast a stone at the South?

In the Washington letter in THE TIMES  
yesterday was the news that Secretary  
Tracy had rejected the bid of an Elizabeth-  
port, N. J., firm to build two gun-boats and

one practice ship, on the ground of "inade-  
quacy of plant and insufficiency of guar-  
antee."

The subject of immigration is one that  
has pressed itself upon the public mind for  
some years. The farmers and thoughtful  
business men throughout the State have  
spoken through the Farmers' Alliance and  
the press in a certain way, and not  
but time and again. If I mistake not, an  
appropriation of \$100,000 was made in  
1874, and an agent sent to Europe, but to  
no avail. The subject next came about  
among other subjects. With the lights be-  
fore them, and the measure meant at their  
command, but little could be accomplished  
especially as there was no monetary provi-  
sion for the promotion of immigration.  
Nevertheless, the subject was considered,  
time and again.

Their attention was called by Senator  
Hurt to a proposition to appropriate \$100,000  
of their funds to the Southern Immigration Society.  
Having their powers did not authorize this,  
they appointed a committee to consider and  
report on the subject, and on the coming in  
of that report, upon the recommendation of  
the committee, it was voted to establish a  
bureau of immigration, to let the one now in  
operation, and appointed an agent to travel  
and make known the advantages of Virginia  
to the North and West. This was soon  
found that additional information was  
needed, so the committee proposed to settle  
the first place, Virginia had no public  
land, and the prospective settlers knew  
nothing about what lands were for sale, their  
description as to locality, or price or  
otherwise. While the agents were still  
on the road, a bill was introduced in the  
Senate to appropriate \$100,000 for the same  
purpose. This bill was passed, and the  
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The great mass of farmers are naturally  
conservative, and distrustful of all innova-  
tions upon the old methods. They are  
at the head of the people, and possess  
knowledge of eggs and chicks, or a  
compendium of agricultural statistics, or by  
crop reports. These things are not available  
in the present exigency. The desire  
requires more effective remedies. The  
farmers are the best judges in farm  
practices, the adoption of new and improved  
methods of cultivation and the infusion of  
farm labor and the resources of the nation.  
The farmer is the best man to meet the  
special needs of the market.

Their attention was called by Senator

Gratton on Immigration—  
Cook and Mr. Grady.

The subject of immigration is one that  
is present in a most depressed condition, and  
still needs further attention. This is not to be  
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